WASHINGTON CITY. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

TO THE PUBLIC

The proper management of my private affairs, unconnected with the editorial duties of the Union, has rendered it necessary that I should relieve myself of its labors. I have accordingly sold my entire interest in the Union newspaper establishment to Cornelius Wendell, esq., by whom it will in future be published.

My editorial duties commenced soon after the able and experienced statesman now at the head of the government, was placed in the presidential chair. I knew that the labors, the difficulties, and the responsibilities of the position would be great—and they have even been greater than I anticipated. But I have met them with honest purposes, and with such ability as I could command. faithfully endeavored to sustain a democratic administration in its wise and patriotic efforts to carry out successfully, democratic principles and measures. And l not forbear to say, that although the opposition to the policy of the President has been one of the fiercest and most unsparing that was ever urged against any adminis and much of it, too, from quarters where he had right to expect nothing but aid and support--yet, the policy which he is pursuing, and the measures which he has wisely suggested, will be triumphantly successful. The evidence of this, is every day coming up from the people and the press, from all parts of the country. The administration will be sustained. The true democracy, North and South, will again be united and harmonious. And the patri-otic, the conservative, and the Union-loving of all parties will support the President in his efforts to sustain the onor and promote the general welfare of the country.

My brethren of the press welcomed my advent into the editorial corps, with a kindness and courtesy, and have continued, with few exceptions, to treat me with a con-sideration and fairness, which will ever command my grateful remembrance. And now, I take my leave o them, and the readers of the *Union*, with the warmest feel ings of kindness and respect. W. A. HARRIS.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 16, 1858.

PORTRAITS OF THE OPPOSITION-SEWARD AND

What relates to public men is always interesting. History is too much a mere record, too little tinctured with metaphysical biography, with individual character, motives, incentives, and weaknesses, to make it either altogether philosophical or truthful. It so happens that all government is the work of individuals, and it is equally true that the public good is not invariably the chart by which they conduct the office of office

Mr. William H. Seward and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas are confessedly at the head of the opposition We have coupled them together not so much because they are rival chiefs of the same party, but because they are, in many respects, antipodes in all the essential elements of character. They started upon the race of federal politics from the same point, Mr. Seward going North and Mr. Douglas going South. Each having made the circuit, they have come together, freighted by mutual experiences and animated by a common purpose of occupying the Executive mansion. The great public who are the judges and hold the stakes are interested to know

all about the contestants. Mr. Seward is a well-educated, cold, passionless pains-taking, ambitious man. What he lacks in positive intellect, he more than makes up in prudence, caution, industry, and energy. He is too very much of costumer of ideas, doing up his own in a fancy style, and dressing up others for his own special uses. Mr. Seward is literally and truly a made man enthusiastic, as all such men are, over his own works, for he knows that what he has accomplished has been the result of hard, patient study, and a careful husbanding of his resources. Mr. Douglas is, right on the other hand, a natural growth, with greater power, no more heart, and far less finish. Mr. Douglas is a bold, dashing cavalry officer-a pony-nag, good for a brush, but too unreliable and bawky for the course. A thorough early training for Mr. Douglas would have impaired his powers of mind. Na ture educated him just as he is. Mr. Seward, without education and special training, would have been nothing. This is precisely the difference in this respect between them. They are both now great men. Mr. Douglas is great in positive intellect. He has too, some logic. He is not a scrupulous logician. He is a stranger to the chemical faculty of analysis. He cares nothing for premises. He is indifferent to Mr. Seward, and we take it it is this that has brought them together. They are both travelling to the same destination; they care not a fig what road they take to get there. In another respect the difference between Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas is obvious enough: the former has less of the impulse, and of course the greater power of concealment. Mr. Seward is more of a courtier: Mr. Douglas is most frank and manly and appears best, when most excited. He is reliable as a partisan-in war-in strife. when the battle rages-and then his intellect, his resources, are most available. In these respects Mr. Seward is valueless. He will manœuvre for a position, arrange ambuscades and strategic movements. issue proclamations, excite the passions of the troops, commend their courage and promise them plunder, but somebody else must do the fighting. Mr. Seward is remarkable for persistence, vigilance, patience and for using other people's ideas and other people's labor. Mr. Douglas is self-reliant, courageous, firm and wilful. His heart is not as large as his head. With so great a disparity in this respect, it is hardly possible that he can ever render his intellect truly available. It is not common to say that real goodness of nature large sympathies, generous emotions and impulses, are necessary to greatness of mind. It is nevertheless true. When we reflect that the strictest and most faithful deduction becomes wicked deception, unless the premises are truly laid. and that the latter alone taxes the integrity of the mind, this distinction will be seen to be just. Mr. Douglas is not without high estimates of his own powers; it is this that makes him rely with imperious will upon his conclusions, for which he claims the weight of unimpeachable testimony. He is not without caution, but it is intellectual caution, controlled by the superior faculty of ambition. In Mr. Seward, caution is a chief element of his nature, on which he relies as a means to an end. Mr. Seward rests upon ideas, not upon logical conclusions or deductions. Hence his arguments embrace a long array of facts or what he claims vote upon the bill itself. That is their great obas facts. It is manifest in this respect that Mr. Seward addresses himself almost exclusively to gogue in his character than in that of Mr. Douglas. ous question by which the majority can bring on a

him; Mr. Seward finds his friends only in those who vote with him. Mr. Seward is no dictator. He does not owe his elevation to the exercise of his will. Nobody fears him. When the storm comes Mr. Seward will not be on the quarter deck; Mr. Douglas will be there and he will certainly make a speech. It is speeches that made Mr. Douglas. If he has been all wrong in what he has said, he ought to be busy all the rest of his life in refuting himself. That he intends to do so we have no doubt, in view of his present position on the Kansas question. We have been occustomed to see Mr. Douglas near by; we shall now be able to recognise him in the distance. He did not make the democratic party; we have no belief that he can destroy it. Men are of a day; principles will live, too often to admonish and rebuke those who have deserted their warnings and rejected their authority. DEFINITIONS.-A LAWYER IN LEGISLATION.

Mr. John B. Haskin, of New York, says "the con stitution of Kansas is a compact made with the people." Mr. Haskin is a lawyer and we would like to consult him upon this subject, of course without committing us to the payment of a retainer. If the constitution is a "compact" we want to know who are the parties to it? We find the people of Kansas on one side, but we do not see who is on the other side. If it is a compact, there must be two legal parties to it. Mr. Haskin can contract with one of his constituents, but we take it he will find it difficult to enter into covenants with himself. The constitution of the United States is a compact, because it is an agreement between many legal parties, each acting independent of the other, and each capable of doing just what was done in the adoption, by the several States, of that instrument. So much for Mr. Haskin's premises and only a word about his conclusions. Having made a compact it is easy to see that Mr. Haskin would insist upon its enforcement according to its terms. He will not let the people change their "compact," and if they have made one, he is right-but as they did not make any such instrument, we expect Mr. Haskin, when he discovers this fact, to surrender his position. At all events we intend to talk over the matter with Mr. Haskin and see if we can agree upon premises, not doubting, if we can, that we shall come out together. Well then, let us suppose it is desirable to alter the constitution Kansas-" the compact of the people" as Mr Haskin calls it. Who are the parties to the instrument? Let us try and get them together and see if we cannot bring them to terms. But, first, who are they? The people of Kansas, as the lawyers say, of the first part, and - of the second part. Now we want Mr. Haskin to fill up this blank. Can it be the members of the legislature, the governor, and other State officers? No; for they are the representatives, the agents "of the people of Kansas," acting for them, by their authority, to carry out their will. They belong to "the party of the first part." We rely upon Mr. Haskin to tell us who is "the party of the second part." Failing to supply us with a proper legal entity capable of contracting, we must insist that Mr. Haskin shall strike out the word "compact" wherever it occurs in his speech in this connexion, and insert in its place "rule," "chart," fundamental law," anything by which the true character of the instrument may be designated. Having done this, we shall credit him with fairness, a pure democracy, a better understanding of the subject and with higher legal attainments. But we shall exact of him also an abandonment of the conclusions he has drawn from his erroneous premises. Having made a "compact," he decides, for instance, that it can be "changed in no manner except in the mode and at the time prescribed in it." Not having made a compact, but having ordained a rule, the people having adopted only a chart by which they would steer their own ship, freighted with their own produce, and commanded by their own men, we think it clear that they may, in an orderly way, alter or modify their plans, mark a shoal here, a light there, a buoy yonder, or even change the destina tion of the vessel from Charleston to "Cowes and market" if they will. Mr. Haskin having failed to find a claimant to the goods seized in transitu by the real owner, we insist he shall not come in to resist the enforcement of our just rights of property. We admit that the case would be different if it was between contestants. If the people of Kansas, for instance. had made a "compact" with any other people, we would consult the bond and enforce it by the utmost rigor of the law.

But Mr. Haskin tells us a little further on that " the compact that they have entered into with themselves' is what cannot be changed. In order to render this intel ligible, themselves must be divided into two legal, and it would be better to have it, two equal parties. The people of Kansas constitute a community-a political government-they are one, not many-one composed of many-one controlling many. The State of New York is made up of the people of New York. The State of Kansas is made up of the people of Kansas. In this view of the case, Mr Haskin's " compact," "entered into with themselves," becomes very ludicrous, to say the least of it : and yet on this peg Mr. Haskin ventures to hang his protest against the right of the people of a State through their own laws and elections, to change their constitution Bab!

SENATE PROCEEDINGS ON MONDAY NIGHT. Public attention will naturally be drawn to the protracted session of the Senate on Monday evening and night, prolonged to six o'clock on yesterday morning. Proceedings in that body so neusual demand explanation. The bill to admit Kansas into the Union has been under discussion for a long time, and has already received a full share of the time and attention of the Senate. A very large number of senators have spoken, by much the greater number of those from the opposition benches. The public interests while the Kansas question is before the Senate are sure to be neglected. Most important measures call loudly upon the patriotism of the Senate for attention. Nothing can be done till this bill is disposed of. A clear majority of the body are ready to vote upon it and pass it. A strong minerity are determined to defeat any ject. The majority of the Senate are clearly for admission; the minority are factiously opposed the unlearned. There is far more of the dema- to admission. The Senate have no rule for the previ-Mr. Seward shoots into the crowd; Mr. Douglas aims vote upon the main issue. That has been regarded at some glittering uniform, and, we fear, is too indif- as unnecessary in a body so dignified, so small, and ferent whether it be worn by friend or fee. Mr. Doug- so fair. How do the minority receive this principle las finds his enemies in those who do not agree with of legislative comity extended to them by the ma-

solely to delay, and putting all parties on their endurance. The opposition deliver long speeches, vindicating the rights of the majority to control, and then set to work on the indulgence of that maority to defeat it-not only in its efforts to obtain a vote on the pending measure, but upon every other neasure which looks to the maintenance of the government. We like to call things by their right names. In this spirit we have no hesitation in denouncing the republicans of the Senate as they are seen by their acts, as real traitors to the country. If they have the votes to defeat the bill, let it be done; if they have not the votes, they are unmanly and unworthy senators to club together to prevent a de-We are told that they have held a caucus to detail the needful number of their party to relay in service, so that a part of their forces may be con stantly at rest. Such is the spectacle which is presented of the conduct of faction and meanness the Senate.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, March 16.—The B. M. steamship North tmerican, from Liverpool on the 3d instant, arrived acre this morning. Her general intelligence is unim-

The steamship Arabia arrived out on the 28th ult.

The Earl of Derby had made his inaugural speech before Farliament. He urges the necessity of still continuing on friendly terms with France.

The reply of England to the French government of the question of political conspirators had been Count Walewski, and further proceedings in Pa

depend on his answer.

Canton having fallen before the powers of the allied army, a speedy peace with China is anticipated.

The Indian bill will probably be modified. The parliamentary-reform bill has been postponed until the next

The directors of the North British Bank have been sen tenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

Intelligence has been received seven days later from India, but the advices are unimportant. Sir Colin Campbell was still preparing to march upon Lucknew, where the rebels numbered about 100,000.

The French conspirators had appealed against the sentence of death lately pronounced against them.

THE MARKETS.

LAVERPOOL, Tuesday. —Cotton had advanced §d.—sales of three days 21,000 bales; speculators taking 2,500 and exporters 1,000. The market closed firm, but dull for

want of stock.

Manchester advices were favorable, and closed with holders asking an advance.

Breadstuffs were dull, and closed with a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour very dull, and quotations nominal—Western Canal, 20s. 6d. a 22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. a 23s.; Ohio, (exported the contraction). via northern ports.) 24s. a 26s. 6d. Wheat was dull, and quotations were hardly maintained; red, (s ern.) 5s. 11d. a 6s. 2d.; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Corn quiet but firm—mixed and yellow, 34s.; white, 34s. 6d.
Provisions.—Reef and pork were dull. Bacon wa quiet but steady. Lard heavy and quotations nominal. Groceries.—Sugar was firm, and coffee and rice wer

Naval stores.—Rosin was firm at 4s. 6d. Spirits tur Condon MARKETS.—There was a slight advance on the

ner qualities of sugar. Coffee was firm and tea Consols, 96‡ a 96‡. Liverpool, Wednesday noon.—Cotton closed

Consols, 96‡ a 96‡.
Laverscor. Wethesday noon.—Cotton closed buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs continued dull and quiet. Provisions closed steady but dull.

Sir Colin Campbell's column numbered 15,000 men and 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men were at other points ready to co-operate with him in the attack on Lucknow. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Badis. The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, had marched on for Cotah, where disminion regions.

lisunion reigns.

The authority of civil power had been restored in Large reinforcements of European troops ar III re

puired.

The rebels at Lucknow were said to be losing heart, and Gen. Outram had not been disturbed since the 16th. [THIRD DESPATCE]

A despatch to the East India Company says A despatch to the East man of the despatch to the outram has again been assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow is daily expected. Also, that reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Outram. whole rebel force in Lucknow is daily expected. Also that reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Outram. Gens. Changarnier and Bedeau have been authorized to return to France. It is reported that Rudio's sentence has been commuted to hard labor for life.

The penal law on public security had been adopted in

ate. There was but one dissenting vote, viz:

Latest from Kansas.

Sr. Louis, March 15.—Late arrivals from Kansas state that the "anti-Topekaites" had triumphed at the free State convention held at Leavenworth. They had succeeded in nominating candidates to the constitutional A Douglas democratic ticket had also been nominated

election held on the 9th inst. passed off s far as known.

The votes polled amounted to between 8,000 and

The enrolment of the militia was proceeding, not-

Babcock, the anti-Topekaite candidate, had been elected

ayor of Lawrence City by a large majority All was quiet at Fort Scott.

Collision in the Ohio--Six Lives Lost. CINCINNATI, March 17.—The steamers Great Wester and Princess came in collision at three o'clock on Saturday morning, opposite Raleigh, Kentucky. The Princess sank in ten minutes, to her hurricane deck.

cess sank in ten minutes, to her nurricane deca.

The cabin passengers in the Princess were saved, together with the books and papers. One woman and two
children, deck passengers, and three of the deck hands The Great Western took the rescued passengers t

The Florida Indians .-- Disasters, &c.

Accousts, March 15.—Judge Baltzell, at Tampa, writes a gentleman in Jacksonville that the Seminoles had guified a willingness to emigrate. A party of six men, including Capt. Hunter and Messrs.

A party of ask men, including cap. Hunter and analysis, Hanse and Wyatt, started recently in a boat for Manatee, and are supposed to have been drowned, as the empty boat has drifted ashore.

The Tampa Peninsular feels sanguine that the Florida war will soon be terminated by the removal of the Indians to the West.

Duel.

Mosile, March 15 — A duel took place here yesterday between Capt. Maury, late United States marshal of this district, and Capt. Derevieve, a French Zouve. The lat-ter received two shots, but not dangerous ones. Maury

Tea Auction.

New York, March 16.—The great sale of black teas to-day was quite brisk, and prices advanced about 2 cents per pound.

Markets.

YORK, March 16.—Cotton is firm—sales of 3,000 The steamer's news had no visible effect upon Flour clesed firm—sales of 8,500 bbls.; State, prices. Flour clescd firm—sales of 8,500 bbls.; State, \$4 a \$4 30; Ohio, \$5 05 a \$5 20; southern, \$4 60 a \$5 10. Wheat is heavy—sales of 5,000 bushels; Kentucky white, \$1 30. Corn is heavy—sales of 50,000 bushels; white, \$64 a 68 cents; yellow, 69 a 70 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, \$16 70 a \$16 75. Beef is quietwestern repacked, \$12 25 a \$13 50. Lard is lower at 92 a 104 cents. Whiskey is higher—Ohio, 224 cents. western repacked, \$12 25 a \$13 59. Lard is lower at 9 a 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Whiskey is higher—Ohio, 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Coffee is firm—sales of 4,000 bags; Rio, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Sugar is firm—Orleans, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Molasses is unchanged—Orleans, 31 a 33 cents. Spirits turpentine is firm at 50 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1.55. Rice is firm. Freights are dull.

A PENITENT CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. those who are said to have become converts in the great revival now going on in New York is George Law. Would that some other of the vain aspirants for presidential honors would turn from the error of their ways, and be converted! Fremont, for instance!

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. he Yankee Ball in Paris—Brilliant Display—Effe of the Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry—Mi

Paris, February 25, 1858.

On the night of the 22d his excellency Mr. Mason gave a grand ball to commemorate the glorious anniversary, and invitations were sent out to the number of at least 1,200. The hotel occupied by the United States legation, rue Bearyon, was thrown open to the throng of eager visitors, all anxious to meet each other on such an occasion, and to give a mark of their esteem and respect to the representative of their country. His Excellency and Mrs. Muson were standing in the room nearest the entrance, and, as each person was announced, he was greeted with a smile and a cordial shake of the hand. The daughters of his Excellency, most tastily and elegantly dressed, Paris, February 25, 1858. a smile and a cordial shake of the hand. The daughters of his Excellency, most tastily and eleganily dressed, busied themselves with attending to the comfort of the visitors, and had a smile and a courtesy for all. The music was very good, and the national anthem was well executed, it being the first thing played, of course. On entering, the attention of the visitor was attracted by a most perfect and beautiful bust of General Washington. Close to this bust was another one, remarkable for its finish and resemblance, of President Buchanan, and opposite, hung up high, were portraits of General Washingsite, hung up high, were portraits of General Washington and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The eyes of those loving their country were gladdened by a sight of the stars and stripes; and altogether the Yankees had reason to be proud of their anniversary hall. No hall of the search has been so well of the Yankees had reason to be proud of their anniversary ball. No ball of the season has been so well attended by the diplomatic corps, and the Russian ambassador sent word to our minister that he would attend this ball, as an exception, the rules of his church (the Greek) rather opposing party attendance at this time. The Emperor and Empress had delegated a representative; and, altogether, the most strict attention and respect was paid to the Fanke ball, as it is termed in the papers here. There were many persons of distinction and eminence present—the ministers of England, Prussia, Denmark, Austria, as well as the representatives of all the smaller powers in Europe having embassies or consulates in Paris. But few Americans in Paris were not present, and some of our fair country-women were, indeed. present, and some of our fair countrywomen were, indeed, most splendidly dressed and covered with jewels. Com-spicuous among the ladies having a profusion of dia-monds was Mrs. Butterfield. This lady was literally covmonds was Mrs. Butterfield. This lady was literally covered with the most lustrous and magnificent jewelry, and had on her head a tiara worthy of royalty. To name any of the ladies as being beautiful would be invidious did I not say that, not being acquainted with them all, I name those whom I knew, giving your readers to understand that many beautiful persons are not included in my list, as I do not know their names. I hope the angless list, as I do not know their names. I hope the apolog will suffice for those not mentioned by me, and the num oer is great.

At no ball of the season have I seen such beautiful toi

lettes and such a collection of really beautiful women.

Mrs. Paine, of New York, accompanied by her husband, was present, and was tastily dressed as she is ever.

This lady has attracted attention at the Tuilleries balls, and many compliments have been paid to her good looks and beautiful toilettes; with her was Mrs. Meagher, also locking very lovely; in fact, I may say that noticeable among the pretty women present were Mrs. Curbin, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Labroix, Mrs. Curbin, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Labroix, Mrs. Bigelow, and many others unknown to me. Mrs. Lo Sienr was covered with magnificent jewels, and several of the leading Mexican and Spanish families in the city made a like great display. The Ageros, the Evrazzus, and the members of the Mexican legation; the wife of the minister of Wurtumberg, formerly Miss Lee, and her sister, were present; and the minister of Denmark was accompanied by his daughter, M'lle Dirckinck, a most lovely young lady; General Morgan, consul at Marseilles, was present, as also Gen. Thomas and his lady. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were present. This gentleman, consul in this city, has a right to the thanks of his countrymen in this place for the unbounded hospitality he has shown them since his arrival here. The crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to dance; crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to dance; in the different rooms the ladies were packed as tight as crinclines would allow; and as for the gentlemen, they seemed to be trying to settle the fact of how small a space a man might stand upon. The attempts to get up quad rilles or polkas were signal failures until a late hour in the night, and then, the older and non-dancing portion o the visitors having left, the young ladies and gentlemer remaining had the finest German of the season. Great praise is due to the Misses Mason for their energy in get ing through the masses so as to say a kind word to all and show the same attention to the wants of the dancing and show the same attention to the wants of the dancing and non-dancing pertion of the crewd. The ball was kept up until daylight, and no doubt the young people present will remember with pleasure the Yaskee ball. You will, of course, have all the news of the change of ministry in England by your London journals. The excitement in Paris is very great regarding the Gibson amendment, and the action of Parliament upon it, and excitement in Paris is very great regarding the Gibson amendment, and the action of Parliament upon it, and no doubt more harm has been done to the alliance than Mr. Gibson ever dreamed of. National susceptibility was of course one of the reasons for the action of the British Parliament in the matter. The people here look upon the rejection of the bill as almost an approval of assassination. This is, of course, ill founded; but still it may be readily understood that it exists among the people, shocked and exasperated by the attempt of the 14th January. They do not understand why a measure reasonable in itself should be overthrown, unless from enmity to France, and some of the journals are fostering a feeling of irritation (I mean London journals) by loud outcries as to the determination of Britons not to be bullied in any manner into measures not suiting them. The want of manner into measures not suiting them. The want of tact in all this is obvious. Lord Derby will have many difficulties to overcome ere he gets his administration into working order. The Count de Pensigny, who was in Paris on leave of absence, returned to London at once upon hearing of the action of Parliament and failure of the bill.

A telegraphic despatch received to-day from Madrid A telegraphic despatch received to-day from Madrid mentions the fact that in the Chamber of Deputies sevcommitted by English vessels on those of Spain on the coast of Africa and elsewhere. A letter from St. Peters-burgh gives the following information relative to af-fairs in Russia: "The reorganization of the administra-tion of justice has been delayed in order to afford time for information on the subject to be received from the Rus-sian functionaries who have been sent to examine into the systems of Germany and France. The working of the mines in Russia, instead of progressing during the last few years, has declined in profit. In consequence the government has decided that all mining operations undertaken between this and 1868 to receive the undertaken between this and 1868 by private person shall be exempted from ordinary taxes. he Crimean campaign 103 Tartar villages and 132 farms were destroyed, and the occupiers lost four-fifths of their beasts of burden. At Sebastopol only fourteen houses were perfectly uninjured and only sixty were capable of being repaired. The inhabitants of Bessarabia and these of Taurida have had to pay war contributions to the amount of 12,500,000 silver roubles, and consequently the prosperity of the provinces has been destroyed for long time to come, and the government is unable to sat-isfy the legitimate demands made upon it. Advices from Constantinople state that the weather continues mos-severe at that place. Sickness was very prevalent in consequence. Most of the ministers were indisposed, which accounts for the fact that only one of them was to come, and the government is unable to sat which accounts for the fact that only one of them was present at the grand hall given on the 11th by the French ambassador. Accounts from the Herzegorina received in Vienna state that commercial operations had completely ceased in that country, and that the insurrection has caused the ruin of soveral firms. Many Christian mer-chants have transported their goods to the Austrian ter-citors.

ritory.
Prince Alexander Volkinsu, first secretary of the Rus-

sian legation at Vienna, has been appointed Russian min-ister at the court of Wurtemberg.

Prince Napoleon is now nearly recovered from the ac-cident which he met with from the fall of his horse. His foot was somewhat crushed, but is now nearly well. The Emperor and Empress are enjoying the most robust health, and may be seen daily walking in the reserved gardens of the Tuillerica. The little Prince Imperial rides out daily, and is a healthy and beautiful child. D.

Political Speculations—Trial of Oraini—Case of the Le

You will receive by this mail the result of the part You will receive by this mail the result of the part week's deliberations in London. A conservative administration—or perhaps it would be safe to call it tory; there are among them some men of marked ability, who are well known, and there are others who are rising and progressive young men. Many well-informed, shrewd, unprejudiced persons discover great strength in the combination; others are disappointed at the omission of the radicals, but the masses have so long looked up to Lord Palmerston as the greatest living diplomatist that they pin no faith to a ministry without him. Nothing can be foretold either of the course or fate of the new ministry. foretold either of the course or fate of the new ministry. It may be dissolved into thin air by the breath of Parlia-ment; or, should it adopt a bold and liberal policy, it will be sustained. The middle class have received more honors and benefits heretofore from the hands of the tory governments than they have from the whigs, as the lat-ter have always sought to gather strength from the ranks of the aristocracy; and this practice is perhaps in conso-nance with the English system.

The trial of the prisoners of state in France is now

frankly forward, avowing his outplicity, and expressing his willingness to die. The

The weather in England, during several weeks past, has been clear and cold, and easterly winds have pre-

There is no news of importance from India.

A decision was yesterday rendered in the court of admiralty, in an action to recover damages for a total loss, brought by the owners of the late American vessel the Leander, against the British screw steamer North American. The collision occurred on the 11th instant, and the captain's wife and nine seamen were drowned.

The surety masters thought the steamer solely to blame, and the court pronounced, accordingly, against the owners of the North American.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. First Session.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

SENATE. CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.

Mr. WILSON replied, stating that to-morrow morning the opponents of the bill would indicate what they would agree upon; and if the majority were not satisfied, no complaint would be made at any course they might see fit to adopt.

on pante would be made at any contesting and the fit to adopt.

Mr. RROWN thought the proposition was a fair one, and ought to be accepted. The opponents of the bill had stated that they would either consent that the vote should be taken next Monday, without any factious motions, or they would give notice to-morrow morning that they disagreed to those terms of compromise, and then the contest could preceed.

Mr. WADE could come to no compromise as long as the expression remained intertrasted, that faction was to be crushed out. He would rather die in his place than yield. He might be out-voted, but he could never be conquered or crushed out.

onquered or crushed out.

Mr. PUGH was willing to secode to any reasonable

proposition, limiting the time; but, unless some understanding could be arrived at, he would sit as long as his

The question being taken on the motion to postpone, at 12 o'clock, midnight,) it was not agreed to—yeas 18. mays 23.

Mr. SEWARD then moved that the Senate adjourn

which was not agreed to—yeas 19, mays 22.

Mr. DOOLLTTLE renewed the motion to postpone until to-morrow, in order to make some remarks upon it; but Mr. POLK appealed to him to allow the senator from New Hampshire to finish his speech, saying that the Sen ate would then adjourn to allow the other side to hold a

ancus, and communicate the result in the morning.

Mr. DOOLITLE, in accordance with that suggestion withdrew the motion.

Mr. CLARK resumed his speech, although he said he did not remember where he left off. And since the other side were disposed to be courteous, he would cut his remarks as short as he could, or make them on a future occasion. He also gave notice that on some proper occasion he should submit another amendment to the bill, restor-ing the Missouri restriction. Upon the conclusion of his

ing the Missouri restriction. Upon the conclusion of this remarks, at one o'clock, s. m.,

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow. He thought that was the understanding from what was said by the senator from Missouri, (Mr. Petre).

nsiderable debate ensued, in which Messis, GREEN,

Poist.)

Considerable debate ensued, in which Messis, GREEN, CAMERON, and others participated.

Mr. BRODERICK hoped there would be no more propositions or concessions made by the opponents of the bill, but that they would now avail themselves of their parliamentary rights, since the majority were evidently unwilling to agree to any compromise.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Fostras, no quorum voted. After some discussion,

Mr. SLIDELL said that he thought no good result would be attained by continuing in this way. It was

would be attained by continuing in this way. It was now two c'clock, and he would move an adjournment, thinking it would be a saving of time.

The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 20—as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, D.

senden, Fester, Hale, Hamila, Hariaa, King, Polk, Seward, Wade and Wilson—15.

NAYS—Mesers. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Johnson et Artaneas, Johnson of Transcace, Jones, Mallory, Pugls, Sebastian, Sideli, Thomson of New Jersey, Touribs, and Wright—20.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Mesers. Bates, Bell, Bright, Cameron Clay, Collancer, Crittenden, Bavis, Douglas, Darkee, Evans, Fitzjatrick, Foot, Henderson, Housten, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason Pearce, Red., Simmons, Staart, Samner, Thompson of Kentucky Trombull, and Yulce—27.

Mr. SLIDELL changed his vote, and voted against his

Soon afterwards the Senate found itself without a que-

sent for.

Mr. BIGLER made an able and elequent vindication of the legality of the Lecompton constitution, triumphantly refuting many of the objections which had been urged against that instrument. The inhabitants of Kansas had wer to suffer the admission of another slave State: and never to suffer the admission of another slave State; and that will only tend to widen the breach that exists be-tween the different sections of our common country. Mr. BIGGS sustained the bill in some brief, yet perti-

pent remarks.

Mr. SLIDELL gave the reasons which should control his vote on the bill; for, although an hour or two ago his vote on the full; i.d., atmospia as now in two against he moved to adjourn, he was now in hopes that this delate was drawing to a close. He should vote for the admission of Kansas under this constitution, not because he had any great hopes that it would be a slave State, but because he held himself bound in good faith to carry out the agreement in the organic act passed in 1854. By that hill the propile of Kansas were gragantied the onthat bill the people of Kansas were guarantied the op-portunity to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. They had chosen to do this through the agency of a convention, whose delegates were legally elected; and the constitution thus formed was the act and deed of the people of the Territory, and entitled to be regarded by Congress as the expression of their will. At four o'clock, a. m., Mr. DOOLITILE moved that

Mr. WILSON then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until half-past twelve o clock; which was not agreed to —yeas 15, nays 22. Mr. CHANDLER then moved that the Senate take a ecess for six hours; which was not agreed to—yeas 12,

Mr. WHSON renewed the motion to adjourn; which

was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 20.

Various other motions were made, on each of which
the yeas and nays were called, thus consuming the time
until after five o'clock. Efforts were then made to come until after a co clock. Empris were then make to come to some mutual understanding, on the part of the majority and the minority, so that the Senate could adjourn. After some debate on this topic,

Mr. IVERSON moved that the Senate adjourn, in order to give the minority time for consultation, and see if they could not arrive at some fair understanding. The question below taken of the collection will was not agreed.

tion being taken, (at six o'clock, a. m.,) it was not agreed o-yeas 17, nays 17-as follows:

to—yeas 17, nays_17—as follows:
YEAS—Mesers Broderick, Chandler, Dochittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hondin, Harken, Houston, Everson, Kennedy, King, Seward; Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—17.
NAYS—Mesers, Buyard, Benjamin, Bigs, Bigler, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennesses, Jones, Mailory, Folk, Fugh, Sebastin, Toomba, and Wright—17.
ABSEAT OR NOT VOITING.—Mesers, Alleh, Bares, Bell, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Cark, Clay, Collamor, Criticulen, Davis, Blson, Bouglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hale, Burter, Masco, Pearce, Reid, Sidedl, Stuart, Sunner, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Yulee. II, Stuart, Summer, Thompson o

Mr. BRODERICK moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until half-past 12 o'clock; which was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 18.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate adjourn; which

United States marshal for the district of Utah; which

United States marshal for the district of Utah; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5d alt calling for information in relation to the appropriation of five years' pay to the officers of the navy of the late republic of Texas, embracing the names of the persons who have been paid under the act referred to, the amount to each, and the nature of the evidence on which payment was made; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. FITCH, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of defraying the expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah, during the United States courts in the Territory of Ctan, during the continuance of the present disturbance therein, under the limitations contained in existing laws in respect to fees, out of the judiciary fund; provided that upon the restration of peace in said Territory the expenses of said courts white exercising jurisdiction under the territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the proper counties therein, as in other Territories.

HOURS OF SPYTING.

Mr. HOUSTON submitted a resolution that hereafter the Senate will meet at eleven o'clock, a. m., and si-until five o'clock, p. m., until the Kansas bill shall be

disposed of.

Mr. BIGLER stated that he had learned with great Mr. BIGLER stated that he had learned with great pleasure this morning that an understanding had been, or was about to be, effected, by which the final vote on the Kansas bill should be taken on Monday next; and that arrangement had some reference also to the hours of sitting daily. He would therefore suggest that the sen-ator from Texas should let his resolution lie over for the

ator from Texas should let his resolution lie over for the present.

Mr. HOUSTON acceded to that suggestion.

Subsequently, Mr. HALE stated that those members with whom he acted had had a consultation for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of such a protracted session as was held last night, and he had reduced the result of the conference to writing, in order that there might be no misunderstanding about it, and had submitted it to all those gentlemen on the other side whom he had been able to see, although he regretted that the chaltman of the Committee on Territories [Mr. Garxs] was not in his seat. All to whom the paper had been shown had signified their assent to it. The arrangement was as follows: "We will agree that the debate shall end, and the question be taken on Monday next; but if it shall appear to be necessary in the course of the debate that the daily sessions be protracted beyond the usual hour in eacher to effect this, it may be done to such hour as we shall find necessary."

Mr. BIGLER said that in so far as he knew, there was a common acquiescence of the friends of the bill in that course.

Mr. CLAY thought some hour on Monday ought to be

course.

Mr. CLAY thought some hour on Monday ought to be specified, so that these senators who were invalid night not be compelled to remain here late at night in order to speak or vote on the bill. Mr. HALE replied that there was a sincere desire o

Mr. HALE replied that there was a sincere desire on his side of the chamber to carry out the arrangement in good faith, and afford each side a fair chance to be heard. It was impossible to reduce all matters of detail to writing, and he hoped some confidence would be reposed upon their henor and good faith.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the debate would probably be finished on Saturday in regard to the main question; and on Monday they could consider amendments. As it was impossible to say how many amendments would be submitted, of course no particular hour could now be designated for taking the final vote.

This arrangements appeared to be satisfactory and no This arrangement appeared to be satisfactory, and no objection was mae. to it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. GREEN withdrew any harsh language which he might have made use of in the debate last night towards the senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. CAMERON.] Mr. CAMERON disclaimed any intention to say anything disrespectful to the senator from Missouri.

Here the matter dropped.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were considered and passed; Bill for the relief of the owners of the barque Attica, of

Portland, Maine.
Bill for the relief of James Bawden. ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the

The Schale resumed the consideration of the Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. KING read a long speech against the bill, reiterating the oft-repeated assertions that the Lecompton constitution is not the will of the people of Kansas, and never will be accepted by them, &c. &c.

Mr. MALLORY said that he had bitherto refrained from Mr. MALLORY said that he had bitherto refrained from participating in this Kansas controversy, nor should he now trespass upon the patience of the Senate for that purpose had it not been that pains have been taken by interested persons in his own State to misrepresent his position there, and to circulate an impression that he was about to depart from the democratic policy in reference to this subject. He should not attempt to follow the remarks of the senator from New York who had just taken his seat; who had descanted upon the Hartford convention, modern democracy, and sundry other topics not perfunent to the question before the Senate; but he had intended to make some reply to the speech of the other senator ed to make some reply to the speech of the other senate from New York, [Mr. Sawaro,] and should now do so we refuting many of the objections which had been urged against that instrument. The inhabitants of Kansas had refused to vote, under various pretexts, on several occasions; if they had voted in December they might have settled the shavery question, but, in their perversity, they refused to vote then, and voted in January on a question which was not legally before them. Congress has now an opportunity, by admitting Kansas into the Union, to settle the vexed question which has caused so much strife and contention; but if we refuse, who can tell what will be the consequence? It will be deemed by the people of the South that it is the settled purpose of the North ever to affer the admission of another slave State; and gality of the Lecompton convention, and the course which, in the exercise of the sovereignty delegated to them, they had seen fit to pursue with regard to the subsmission of the slavery clause alone to the people for approval or rejection. He alluded to the proud position which had been attained by the senator from Illinois [Mr. Dovolas] as a leader in the ranks of the democracy, and regretted that he should now have chosen to ally himself with his former opponents, and assail with such bitterness his old companions in arms. That his present course was dictated by convictions of duty, he would not question; but like a powerful man struggling in a mo-

puestion; but like a powerful man struggling in a money, the very strength of his efforts would only sink bit deeper and more inextricably.

Mr. M. noticed the attacks which have been made, on the other side of the chamber, upon the institution of slavery, and showed that in no country upon earth and the African race to be found in a condition so beneficia to themselves and those around them, and so progressiv in their condition, as in the southern States of this Union

Upon the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. CRITTENDEN obtained the floor, but did not care about commencing his remarks at so late an hour of the Mr. PUGH, who desired to speak very briefly on this

Mr. PUGH, who desired to speak very briefly on this question, obtained leave to make his remarks now. The legislature of his State had instructed him how to vote on this bill, but he wished to state his convictions. He saw no necessity for the pussage of enabling acts. In the case of the first three States admitted—wix: Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee—there were no enabling acts. The first one which was passed was in the case of Ohio, the reasons for it being peculiar and imperative; and she never had any other admission into the Union than that enabling act. Mr. P. cited the cases of several other States which had been received without enabling acts, saving that out of eighteen new States, eight had enabling act. Mr. P. cited the cases of several other States which had been received without enabling acts saying that out of eighteen new States, eight had had enabling acts and ten had not, thus showing that a majority of cases were against it. He believed that the convention act, passed by the territorial legislature of Kansas on February 19, 1857, was as regular, as authoritative, and as perfect as if it had been an act of Congress. Then, the convention having been legally called into being, what objection can there be to receiving and accepting the result of their labors? Many arguments had been made against the provisions of the Lecompton constitution; but he regarded all those objections as isomaterial, and the irregularities which had existed in the proceedings in Minnesots were equally immaterial. All the attempts of the territorial legislature to interfere with the cerail, and the irregularities which had existed in the pro-ceedings in Minoceota were equally immaterial. All the attempts of the territorial legislature to interfere with the doings of the convention were unauthorized, factions, and void. Congress is not asked to approve the constitution, but to admit the State; and it is of no consequence whether a State has a constitution at all or not if her form of government be republican.

Mr. P. explained and advocated his proposed amend-

was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 18.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate adjourn; which was agreed to, without a division, at ten minutes past six o clock, a. m.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

On motion by Mr. BIGLER, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst. calling for copies of all instructions from his department to the